

Richardson, George B., "Report of a Reconnaissance in Trans-Pecos Texas,"
Bulletin 9, Univ. of Texas Mineral Survey, Austin, 1904

p. 21 "The Guadalupe-Delaware Mountains constitute an eastward-sloping monocline and present a steep scarp to the Salt Basin. This escarpment is especially prominent in the northern part of the area, where it rises almost 5000 feet above the adjacent plain. Southward the difference in elevation decreases to about 1000 feet.

"The Guadalupe Mountains extend into Texas from New Mexico, crossing the state line about 45 miles west of the Pecos River. Here the mountains are 10 miles wide, but they converge in a wedge-shaped form and abruptly terminate about 10 miles south in a precipitous cliff called Guadalupe Point. El Capitan Peak, having an elevation of approximately 8,500 feet is $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile north of Guadalupe Point and is thought to be the highest point in Texas.

"These mountains are capped by massive limestone approximately 2000 feet thick, which overlies softer sandstone. Erosion has dissected the mountains and has cut far below the base of the limestone, which stands out in perpendicular precipices. The chief drainage is eastward, where the headwaters of Black River and Delaware Creek have their sources in canyons that extend into the midst of the mountains. The western face of the Guadalupe Mountains is but little dissected, and no streams have cut across the escarpment. Along the western base are low foothills which southwest of Guadalupe Point rise to an elevation of 5000 feet.

"The Delaware Mountains ~~are~~ are the southern extension of the ~~the~~ Guadalupe. They extend northwest-southeast uninterruptedly for about 40 miles, beyond which they are considerably dissected and form an irregular, unnamed highland mass which reached almost to the Texas Pacific Railway.

"The Delaware Mountains constitute a typical cuesta. They have a southwestward-facing scarp approximately 2000 feet high, from the crest of which the surface slopes gradually northeastward conforming approximately with the dip of the underlying rocks. Along the western face of the escarpment is a belt of much dissected foothills, but no drainageway cuts across the escarpment in the Delaware Mountains proper. The Delaware formation consists of 2300 feet of limestone and sandstone with some shale (p. 38)

Meinzer, O. E. and Hare, F. F., "Geology and Water Resources of Tularosa Basin, New Mexico," U.S.G.S., Water-Supply Paper 343, 1915, 317 pp.

p. 28. The Jicarilla Mountains lie north of Lone Mountain in the region east of Ancho. They have a number of picturesque peaks, the most prominent of which is Jacks Peak, near the north end. The range is drained by several large arroyos, but has no permanent stream. Ancho Arroyo leads westward past the village of Ancho."